

The Evening Times and Star

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PROVIDE FOR TOURISTS

There is a degree of efficiency in the way Quebec does what it undertakes to do that might well be emulated by other provinces. Take the latest illustration, which relates to tourist traffic. The Quebec Tourist Association was organized last Saturday in Montreal.

The President of the Union of Municipalities was in the chair. The minister of roads was one of the speakers and pledged the hearty support of the Provincial Government. One remark he made is of particular interest. He said—

"So long as we are without the hotel accommodation in the rural parts of Quebec whose attractions merit the attention of tourists from elsewhere, particularly from the United States, it is little use conducting propaganda urging tourists to visit the rural parts of our province."

Here is the new association's programme, as reported in the Montreal Gazette—

"One of the first moves of the new association will be to make a survey of the hotel accommodation in the province, in places accessible to tourists; to investigate the kind of hotels, bungalows, camps or parking camps most suited for each locality; also ascertain what means are employed in the United States and elsewhere to attract and maintain the kind of accommodation most suitable. The association will further procure moving pictures or lantern slides of the style of accommodation required, and, through the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec, or through the travelling representatives of the association, educate the municipalities into the advantages of bringing tourists into their territories; the best practical means of accommodating; inculcate into the population the spirit of hospitality for tourists and the desire to receive them in such a way that they will return to their homes satisfied and will thereafter advertise the province. Another move will be to ascertain through the advisory board the ways and means most successfully employed in the United States and other countries to provide the necessary funds for the carrying out of the work of the association."

Mayor Baubien of Outremont, President of the Union of Municipalities of the Province, announced that the Union would assume the task of getting the new association in working order. Should others at any time wish to take over the work, the Union would be glad to turn over the reins to men of better training.

"We have got to educate our people to what I would call official hospitality," declared the chairman, "in attituding the objects of the association. To-day, with the automobile, whole families and large groups of friends go on long trips distributing their money on the way. Now is the time when we should take our share of this money. It is time to prepare our places and then we will call in other peoples to appreciate our lakes, our mountains, our many attractions. We have to create the accommodation. We have to mould public opinion to the fact that it is in the interest of every locality and every person to bring tourists here."

This is a terse and striking statement of the case. The Gazette report goes on—

"C. Ridder, of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau, submitted suggestions as followed out in Maine for the attraction of tourists. Hon. J. L. Perron, minister of roads, declared that the province had spent \$400,000,000 on the development of roads in the province; were improving and opening out roads to the United States; stressed the enrichment of the province upon the tourists' travel here, and concluded with a promise that the Provincial Government would give its whole support to the new association."

The annual convention of the Union of Municipalities is to be held next week. It will devote itself largely to the question of developing the province for tourist traffic, co-operating with the Tourist Association and the Provincial Government. It has been working on the project for a year or more. The Gazette reports an interview with Mr. Charles F. Furze, the treasurer, as follows—

"They had felt that the accommodations for tourists, particularly those travelling by motor outside of the larger cities of the province, were entirely inadequate. The Union had therefore been trying to induce the various municipalities to co-ordinate with the Provincial Government and other large interests for the promotion of better accommodation, suitable supply of parking spaces for cars, bungalows and other accommodations to attract tourists to this province."

In addition to hotel and other accommodation for tourists it is planned to establish a complete provincial information bureau with regard to the

tourist attractions and accommodations of the province and to arrange for the publication of such information in convenient form for tourists and prospective visitors. Already, Mr. Furze stated, the Union had got into touch with the municipal authorities at Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Quebec, Mont-real and St. Hyacinthe, and they had agreed to arrange for offices at their municipal buildings which would be available as local information bureaus.

As remarked at the outset, there is a degree of efficiency in Quebec's methods that other provinces might emulate. May it not be that the interest aroused in New Brunswick by the Boston excursion will result in a real effort to organize this province as Quebec and Nova Scotia are being organized to get tourist business?

PASTEURIZED MILK

The investigation by experts has shown that any fault in any of the milk pasteurized in this city is not due to pasteurization, but to the condition of some of the milk, in regard to acidity, when it arrives at the pasteurizing plants. In other words, pasteurization has been condemned for that which it was not responsible. Those who signed petitions against pasteurization should now sign one in favor of having only milk of a right degree of acidity delivered by those who supply the raw milk. The pasteurization plants are found to be perfectly equipped for their purpose. They are as good as those in other cities where nobody questions the wisdom of using pasteurized milk or makes any outcry against it. Dr. MacLean of Montreal points out that he finds in St. John that more ice could be used with good effect in keeping milk in stores and homes. Lack of such care, and the quality of some of the milk delivered for pasteurization, joined to the very hostile attitude of the milk dealers toward one pasteurizing plant, may fairly be regarded as the explanation of the recent trouble. Now that the matter has been investigated the Board of Health will undoubtedly be on the alert against any further trouble of this kind. The Board received a complaint from one lady to the effect that she could not get good milk. The Board itself sent her a bottle and asked her for a report on it. She replied that it was entirely satisfactory and asked why she could not get such milk every day. The milk sent her by the Board was pasteurized. Eliminate the unreasonable prejudice of some people and the hostility of dealers, and ensure the receipt of milk without too much acidity at the pasteurizing plants; and see that these things have been accomplished there will be no complaint against pasteurization. The St. John palate is not so different from that of other cities that in order to satisfy its demands the lives of infants must be jeopardized by milk that contains the germs of disease.

A prominent lumber operator is quoted as saying that as much lumber has been destroyed by fire in the last few weeks in the northern part of the province as was cut last winter by the lumbermen. The fires are still raging. They are now in a virgin forest that is the most valuable of the timber resources of the province. The amount of lumber cut in the winter is greater than the natural growth for a year. Add to this the destruction by fire and insects and the most thoughtful must perceive that the wealth of New Brunswick is being dissipated at an alarming rate. Apparently we shall be lucky if some villages that are threatened escape from the flames that are raging in their vicinity. Provincial and municipal authorities should take up this problem of forest fires, and by joint action prepare a more effective fire prevention programme for next year than has ever yet been put into effect.

A hotel such as it is now announced this city will have in the near future will be a great gain. Established as it will be by a company conducting many great hotels in different cities in this country and the United States, there can be no doubt of its success. The growth of tourist traffic which is certain to come will be encouraged by the fact that there is such a hotel here. The mere erection of such a building will mean much in the distribution of money for materials and wages; and the hotel itself when completed will require a large staff. The Admiral Beatty will be heartily welcomed.

The tragic death of Mr. Alexander I. Law has removed a useful and highly esteemed citizen, who had been active in business for many years before entering the customs service. He was in every sense a good citizen.

SPRING'S SARABAND.

(Bliss Carman.)

Over the hills of April
With soft winds hand in hand,
Impassionate and dreamy-eyed,
Spring leads her saraband.
Her garments float and gather
And swirl along the plain,
Her headgear is the golden sun,
Her cloak the silver rain.

With color and with music,
With perfumes and with pomp,
By meadowland and upland,
Through pasture, wood and swamp,
With promise and enchantment
Leading her mystic mine
She comes to lure the world anew
With joy as old as time.

Quick lifts the marshy chorus
To transport, trill on trill:
There's not a rod of stout ground
Unanswered on the hill.
The brooks and little rivers
Dance down their wild ravines,
And children in the city squares
Keep time to tambourines.

The bluebird in the orchard
Is lyrical for her,
The starling with his meadow pipe
Sets all the wood astir.
The hooded white spring beauties
Are curtsying in the breeze,
The blue hyacinths are out
Under the chestnut trees.

The maple buds make clamor,
"Viburnum" sings in gloom,
The daffodils and tulips
Are risen from the tomb.
The lances of Narcissus
Stand guard in the meadow,
The cornucopia seems pouring
Through veils of greenening gold.

O heart, hear then the summons,
Put every grief away,
When all the motley masques of earth
Are glad upon a day,
Alack, that any mortal
Should not be gladness bring
Into the choral joy that sounds—
The saraband of spring!

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

That haste makes waste is an adage
A large part of the chauffeurs have never learned.

As the bridegrooms say: "June
here we are about to play second
fiddle, salute you."

Breaking it to Father.
"You have a nervous suggestion
talking you into partnership. What's
the idea?"

"Wouldn't you rather have your
daughter marry your partner than
your clerk?"—Judge.

Some Husbands Are So Mean.
"Hubby, today a fortune-teller told
me I was going to die. I told her
my birthday present."

"She just made a slight miscalculation.
Here are some oranges for you."
"Florida is coming to you?"—
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Told No Lie.
Mrs. Eze (returning from call)—
How could you be so extravagant in
your praise of that girl's wretched
daughters? You told her that Whistler
could do no better.

Mr. Eze—Well, he couldn't. Whistler
is dead.—Boston Transcript.

It hurts to have to buy next winter's
goal at this time, but it is the part
of wisdom.

Additions to Women Who Do Not
Impress Me.

Women who break into the line at
the box office window.
Women who try to be mysterious.
Women who insist on the "Lords-
complex."
Women who are always caroling
snatches to show what might have been
at the Metropolitan.
Additions to Men Who Do Not
Impress Me.

Men who make a point of their un-
successful attempts to get you on the
telephone.

Men who never have any change.
Men who tell long stories.

Men who never do anything but
the magazines and newspapers—and
boast of it.—New York Telegraph.

THEY PRAISE OUR ROADS.

The Bangor Chamber of Commerce,
through its committee on highways,
of which Dr. E. B. Sanger is chairman,
has issued the first bulletin for the season
on eastern Maine and New Brunswick
road conditions, in which appears
the following information—

New Brunswick Highways—Between
the border at Calais, St. Stephen and
St. John the highway is in better condition
than it ever has been. It is like
a boulevard between St. Stephen and
St. Andrews. The hills and dales
between St. Andrews and St. George
are in good condition with the exception
of a little roughness near Musquash
due to the fresh gravel which was
put on last fall, when the repairs
to the road were finished. There will
be no detour on this route this season.

A temporary bridge at Clinch's mill,
Musquash, will require a little careful
driving.

St. John to Fredericton and
on to Woodstock the roads are in
fairly good shape. The bridge at the
Sullivan Brook, below Woodstock, will
be replaced this summer, but a temporary
structure will afford a safe opportunity
for motoring.

In the eastern section of the province,
between St. John and the Nova Scotia
border, there are a few rough and
muddy spots at the present time,
but these will soon be cleared up.

On the whole, the trunk road system
throughout the province is in
fairly good condition.

DE CASTELLANE BARRED
FROM HIS SON'S WEDDING.

Paris, June 12.—Paris the city of social
gossip, has been wondering what
happened to Count Louis de Castellane
on the marriage of his son, the young
Count Georges, to the beautiful Senorita
Fernandez Anchorena who was solemnized
at Eglise St. Honore d'Eylau some little
time ago.

A socially prominent folk of two worlds
attended the unusually elaborate ceremony.
Among them, naturally, was the
Duchesse de Talleyrand, the former
Countess de Castellane and mother of
the bridegroom. In short, the former
Anna Gould. But there were no signs
of the elder Count de Castellane, and
folks gossiped.

Now it is said—gossiped—that the
duchess has explained everything. It
was that she had notified her former
husband that his presence was not desired
at this function and that certain financial
considerations would be reconsidered
if he insisted. He courteously
complied with the ultimatum.

SHIP SALVAGE EQUIPMENT

It is most probable that the first ship
salvage operation was taken in hand
very shortly after the first ship was
launched, and therefore even a most
scanty review of the history of our
subject would prove a colossal task.

It is, however, only within the last
twenty or thirty years that the subject
has received any real scientific significance,
and, one can safely assert that the
progress made during this period has
been phenomenal, and ship salvage
now claim to be one of the scientific
branches of practical engineering.

Of all modern inventions the petrol
engine is undoubtedly the most important
from the ship salvor's point of view,
and its development into a reliable
power producer has solved many of
his most vexing problems. It has placed
his hands a machine which is extremely
light, readily portable, and which in
combination with air compressors, cen-
trifugal pumps and dynamos can claim
to have supplied the majority of his
wants. Next in importance is prob-
ably the development of satisfactory
submersible electric centrifugal pumps,
which can be readily driven from an
electric alternator and petrol engine.
Formerly, it was necessary to employ
steam-driven machinery, which was in-
itself heavy, and also involved the pro-
vision of considerable boiler power and
its consequent weight. Moreover, there
was the disadvantage of hot steam
pipes lying about the wreck, radiation
and leakage losses were enormous,
much valuable time was wasted in
warming up the machinery, and priming
the pumps, whilst the exhaust steam
caused great inconvenience to men
working in the vicinity. The provision
of fresh water and coal for the boilers
was in itself no mean problem. Happily,
these days are past, and a modern
salvage equipment is entirely free
from steam-driven auxiliaries.

Pneumatic tools, such as hammers,
chippers and drills, adapted for under-
water work, have also rendered most
operations capable of execution in a
mere fraction of the time formerly
required; whilst in the last
decade the telephone has been intro-
duced, and attention has been given to the development
of under-water oxy-acetylene burners.
These have already reached a stage
where the hands of an experienced
diver, they can be profitably and
successfully employed for the work of cut-
ting away small portions of structure
preparatory to patting, and after the
main portion of the damaged plating
etc., has been removed by legitimate or
some other suitable blasting agent.

The telephone too, has been suc-
cessfully introduced as a useful ad-
junct to the diver's outfit, and enables
reports to be made and instructions to
be given without the loss of time for-
merly involved in coming to the sur-
face. This factor is of far greater im-
portance than would appear at first
for it must be remembered that when
working at any appreciable depth the
diver must ascend and descend very
slowly, so that his system can gradu-
ally become adapted to the varying
pressure conditions. If this is not done
serious illness, or even death, may re-
sult.—Engineering (London).

DEFENSE OF EDUCATION.

(Walter Lippman in May Century.)
When a man of sense announces
that 70,000,000 of Americans have lit-
tle or no brains and that education
is the only way to enlighten them, it
is perhaps time to see whether it is
possible to say a word in defense of
education. For if 70,000,000 of men
are so stupid, this democracy run by
their votes is probably a predestined
and irretrievable failure. Even
eugenics, which one might suppose
to be a more intelligent race, cannot
breed a more intelligent race of
people who have little or no
brains to transmit to their children.
The whole momentous debate turns
on the question of whether the mental
tests measure what a man can learn
or what he can actually do. Let us
examine the evidence. Let us see
how well the claim fits some of their
own data.

There is no reason to lose confidence.
The test is a compelling force
to the conclusion that where there are
good schools, opportunity, health and
wealth, there also will be found great
ability. It is not measured by the intel-
ligence tests. When the average position
for each of 41 states is found, says Mr.
Alexander, from the rankings for 1 per
cent of the population, the ownership
of farms, average wage for farm labor,
literary and Ayres' school indices and
the correlation of this composite index
with the intelligence test, the correlation
coefficient is 89 out of a possible 100.

That is plenty high enough to jus-
tify the use of the intelligence test
to those who preach the predestined
incapacity of an overwhelming major-
ity of the population to do anything
but measure scale education works.
There is, then, no slightest reason for
losing faith in the one human activity
which can actually be measured. Let us
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MUSICAL HUMOR.

I do not in the least object to a little
music or a song or two in a play, but
when a particular character is called
upon by the dramatist to sing songs
in the wings as part of the story and
disturb the dramatic action by chort-
ling to the audience from the stage,
and rubbing in the piano of the
slightest provocation, to sentimentalize
over the ivoires, I can only utter a
sigh of regret and issue a decree of
banishment of all such fripperies to the
concert-platform.—Sydney W. Carroll.

A London Journal says that Mr.
Kreidler prefers to be described as a
fiddler, and regards that term as digni-
fied as "violinist." Well, there are
fiddlers and there are violinists. Some-
times, playing his short pieces to please
the mob, Mr. Kreidler is indeed a fidd-
ler.—New Music Review.

Caruso did not invent the operatic
sob. These long wailing notes of real
laryngeal tenors before his time. Why
tenors, virtually alone of operatic
singers, should find it necessary to play
the wailing in emotional climaxes, is one
of those puzzling questions that seem
to be answerable only by regarding
them as a type apart.—Musical
America.

There are doubtless many people
who feel that their enjoyment of a
concert would be enhanced if the lights
in the auditorium were lowered. . . .
Lower the lights!—Sewell Stokes.

I am completely at one with Mr.
Sewell Stokes in his suggestion for
lowering the lights. I attribute the in-
somnia from which I frequently suffer
at concerts to the excess of light—and,
of course, the noise.—Ernest Newman.

Abroad, if you are to know the leg-
ends of musical thought, you are bound
to meet them; for there a man must
have more qualifications for talking
about music than that of having started
as a working journalist—or perhaps
a printer's devil. Remember that critics
in England are not musical men, but
hardly earning enough to keep
body and soul together.—Ursula Gre-
ville.

It is my earnest hope that musical
criticism plays no part in the news-
papers patronized by those who make
the real heart of the "Old Vic"—Dame
Edith Smyth, in the "Old Vic" Maga-
zine.

APPLE BLOSSOM SUNDAY.

(The Bellman in Halifax Chronicle.)
"The orchard lands of Long Ago!
O drowsy winds, awake, and blow
The flower blossoms back to me,
And all the buds that used to be!
Blow back along the grassy ways
Of trust feet, and lift the haze
Of happy summers from the trees
That trail their tresses in the seas
Of grain that float and overflow
The orchard lands of Long Ago!"

Once more the Heavenly Power
makes all things new. Apple Blossom
Sunday has arrived at the insti-
tute stage in Nova Scotia, and a beau-
tiful idea lies behind it. Can any land
match the scene of enchanting loveliness
in our Annapolis Valley when the
pink blossoms of orchards are in bloom?
To see it once is the sight of a lifetime.
Who can celebrate in words the won-
derful wealth of bloom in the scenic
region where dollars grow on trees?

Why does the sight of a tree in
blossom always give one a thrill of
special delight? Even if one visits the
apple country a week too soon for the
fullowering, he is richly rewarded by
the exquisite sight of the pink buds
and the fragrance of the blossoms open-
ing amidst the soft green of the open-
ing leaves, and the leaves ex-
panding together.

Alfred Noyes wrote of the "May
Tree," which is the last flower. But
those who have seen both will celebrate
with sweetest song the "June Tree"
and observe with grateful delight "Ap-
ple Blossom Sunday."

Solomon, who knew all the trees,
"from the cedar tree that is in Leb-
anon even unto the hyssop that springeth
out of the wall, in speaking of
him in a garden, amid the apple
blossoms, too, Christ rose from the
tomb. And in John's Revelation of
Eden restored we have a significant
hint of the return of Eden's lost ap-
ple blossom: "And on this side of the
river and on that was the tree of life,
bearing twelve crops of fruit, and the
leaves of the tree were for the healing
of the nations."

"The end has come, as come it must
to all things; in these sweet June days
The teacher and the scholar turn
Their parting feet to separate ways.
They part, but many years to come
Shall pleasant memories cling to each.
As shells bear inland from the sea
The murmur of the rhythmic beach."

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The Canadian Medical Association's
convention opens in Montreal this morn-
ing, when a great multitude of dis-
tinguished physicians from all parts of
the Dominion will foregather to discuss
many of those problems associated with
the development of physical research.
The meeting will be a significant
knowledge which brings light. Those
who attend the convention may fairly
claim that their labors serve a double
purpose. Much has already been done
by the laboratories of the bacteriologi-
cal, bio-chemical, and their col-
leagues to promote the welfare and ef-
ficiency of the citizen. More important
than the fruit which has been already
plucked is the work which has been
done for the future. There is good
reason to hope that the coming years
may see such an advance in the know-
ledge of the conditions of health and
disease as will make human life much
happier. We who live in a society to
which the waves of plague, and even
such dread scourges as the bubonic
plague, are all but unknown, which
expects the consolation of anesthesia
for any operation causing pain, which
comfortably ignores the danger of the
knife, should certainly not stint our
encouragement of the men who carry
forward the torch from the hands of
Simpson and Pasteur and Lister and
the other great investigators who have
given us our comparative security.

The fully-equipped physician must
know more than disease and drugs. He
must know human urges, fundamental
and acquired, and their dominion over
man. The lives of really great physi-
cians, from Hippocrates to Osier, testify
to this. Every great "peak" in the
history of medicine has been coincident
with, if not actually, an outgrowth
from a great epoch in the cultivation
of the humanities. The individual lives
of the most eminent physicians have

been superstructures of science built
upon foundations of personal culture.
We cannot over-estimate the benefits
directly attributable to medicine, science,
and culture with the many worthily
phrased tributes which are repeatedly
paid to the great profession of medi-
cine and to the spirit in which its
leaders are conquering new fields in
the service of mankind. It was in the
middle of the eighteenth century that
most of the hospitals, except those
which had an ecclesiastical origin, were
established in Great Britain. And
though we are apt to classify the prac-
titioners of that day too easily into the
solemn velvet-coated fashionable doc-
tors who were never seen without their
gold-headed canes, and the hard-drink-
ing empirics whom we meet in the
pages of Smollett, there were of course
many who followed their professions
according to such scientific light as was
then available. But it shone rather fit-
tly, because so much of the traditional
knowledge which they were taught
in the schools or learnt from the old
text books was utterly and hopelessly
wrong.

The Canadian Medical Association
must be complimented upon the fore-
ward strides taken by its members,
who never stood higher in the esteem
of the public or enjoyed such opportu-
nities of doing good as in the present
development of medical science. There
are many branches of medical research;
the subjects of enquiry are numerous,
and many are the lines of approach.
We all owe a debt of gratitude to the
medical men who are meeting in con-
vention in Montreal, and it is to be
sincerely hoped that no artificial limits
will be set to their hopes and ambi-
tions for the amelioration of the con-
ditions of human life. Days have cer-
tainly changed from the time that pa-

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